

JASPER Article

N. Holmes, B. Wallin, M. Dunning

June 2, 2015

Disclaimer

This document was prepared as an account of work sponsored by an agency of the United States government. Neither the United States government nor Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, nor any of their employees makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information, apparatus, product, or process disclosed, or represents that its use would not infringe privately owned rights. Reference herein to any specific commercial product, process, or service by trade name, trademark, manufacturer, or otherwise does not necessarily constitute or imply its endorsement, recommendation, or favoring by the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC. The views and opinions of authors expressed herein do not necessarily state or reflect those of the United States government or Lawrence Livermore National Security, LLC, and shall not be used for advertising or product endorsement purposes.

This work performed under the auspices of the U.S. Department of Energy by Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory under Contract DE-AC52-07NA27344.

A JASPER fact sheet

JASPER stands for Joint Actinide Shock Physics Experimental Research

It is located in Area 27 at the NNSS.

It houses a two-stage light-gas gun, using up to 3.5 kg gun powder in the first stage; the second stage uses hydrogen, helium, or nitrogen drive gasses to accelerate 28mm diameter, ≈ 25 g mass projectiles to reach launch velocities between 1.8-7.6 km/s.

 $(7.6 \text{ km/s} \approx 17000 \text{ mph})$

The facility is operated by NSTec, and LLNS leads the scientific program, target design, fabrication, and engineering.

Project started in 1996

First shot: 2001 First Pu shot: 2003 Total shots to date: 127

Total Actinide experiments: 56

The samples we compress are about the same size as a dime, but machined and hand-lapped to a flatness of $< 2.5 \mu m$, 1/40 the thickness of a sheet of paper.

A typical experiment lasts about 300 nanoseconds, in which time we determine the final pressure and density to better than 0.5%

We use a variety of diagnostics: shorting pins, x-rays, velocimetry (VISAR and PDV), radiometry (measures light emitted from the target)

Gathering Data on Multiple Platforms is Essential for Understanding Weapons Material Behavior





